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ESTABLISHED 1857

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No 19,883. 號三十八百八千九萬一第 日五初月二年戌壬 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8th, 1922. 五拜禮 號三月三年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH

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SHUM CHUN ... arr.	7.44	8.50	10.19	2.16	3.40	6.14
CANTON ... arr.	—	12.10	5.04	—	6.45	—

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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
CANTON ... dep.	—	8.00	—	8.45	—	3.30
SHUM CHUN ... dep.	8.06	11.12	11.40	4.34	6.30	8.45
KOWLOON ... arr.	9.09	11.53	12.42	5.33	7.19	7.35

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THE PRAYA TRAGEDY.

MAGISTERIAL INVESTIGATION
OPENED.

CAPT. MORGAN'S PROMPT ACTION.

The Magisterial investigation was begun, yesterday afternoon, of the tragedy on the Praya, just before noon on Friday, February 24th, when Mr. Leung Yuk Tong, joint manager of the firm of Messrs. Jack A. Tai, stavedores and ships' carpenters, of 31, Connaught Road Central, was shot dead on the Praya.

Hundreds of Chinese thronged the streets around the Magistrate's and as many of them as could find accommodation in the smaller of the two Courts listened to the proceedings. Leung Wo, ship's cook, is charged with the commission of the crime. He is an insignificant little man, of poor physique, and dressed on the occasion of his first appearance in the dock—in a long, (nearly) white coat. He took not the slightest notice of the proceedings but stood looking down at the rail of the dock during the whole afternoon.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell was the presiding Magistrate. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. G. H. Wakeman represented the prisoner, Mr. D. J. Lewis watched the case on behalf of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and Mr. F. X. d'Almeida represented the relatives of the murdered man.

THE STORY IN BRIEF.

Mr. Wakeman, having recited the charge, proceeded to summarise the evidence that would be called for the prosecution. He said—

The evidence will be that the deceased left his office in a ricksha, at 11.30 a.m. on February 24th, to go to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's. When he got to the eastern end of the boarding at present erected round Statue Wharf, a gentleman named Mr. David Morgan, master of the s.s. *Awong Ying*, who was walking west to east, heard a sound like a stock-whip. He saw the prisoner standing immediately behind the ricksha; the cooler dropped the shafts and ran round the boarding; the man in the ricksha fell out and Mr. Morgan at the same time noticed a small wisp of smoke in front of the man standing behind the ricksha. He then realised that the sound he had heard was that of a shot.

The man made off into Queen's Square. Mr. Morgan following close behind. They crossed Des Vaux Road and continued up Wardley Street. Mr. Morgan saw two Europeans at the Queen's Road end and he shouted to them to stop the man. One of them, Mr. Pereira, of the International Bank, heard the shout, saw the man coming, knocked him down and arrested him. Mr. Morgan would say that from the time he saw the prisoner behind the ricksha and start to run, to his arrest in Queen's Road, he never lost sight of the prisoner.

Mr. Wakeman said that Mr. Green, of the Botanical and Forestry Department, would say that he saw Mr. Morgan pursuing the prisoner across Des Vaux Road, that he joined in the chase and helped to arrest him. Mr. Pereira would say that he saw the man being pursued up Wardley Street and knocked him down. There was a struggle and the prisoner was overcome and handed over to the police.

Mr. Ho Cheuk, comrade of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, would say that he was in the Bank premises at 11.45 a.m. and saw a crowd running up Wardley Street. He went out and was told that a man had thrown away a revolver into the Bank garden. Mr. Ho sent a cooler over the railings and the revolver was found about a foot within the railings. Mr. Ho Cheuk unloaded it. He found four unexpended cartridges in it and one which had been fired.

Inspector Grant, into whose hands the revolver eventually came, noticed that a small piece of vulcanite had been chipped out of the butt, suggesting that it had struck something hard when thrown away. On the 27th he found, in the Bank garden, a piece of vulcanite which fitted into the revolver where that had been chipped. The bullet extracted from the dead man was the same calibre as the others in the revolver.

CAPT. MORGAN'S EVIDENCE.

Capt. David Morgan, master of the s.s. *Awong Ying*, who is apparently about 60 years of age, said, on February 24th, "I was walking along the water front from west to east. I saw a ricksha going in the same direction with a man just behind it. I heard a sharp crack; the ricksha cooler dropped the shafts and I saw the passenger fall out.

Mr. Wakeman: How far ahead of you?

Capt. Morgan: Fifty or sixty feet. The ricksha cooler then bolted round to the far end of the boarding.

"It all happened simultaneously," Capt. Morgan added. "With the crack my attention was drawn to the ricksha. I saw, also, a small wisp of smoke rising in front of, and above, the man behind the ricksha. I don't suppose this man would have been more than six or eight feet behind the ricksha. At that moment I saw the man in the act of falling out. It was not until I saw the wisp of smoke that I was convinced that the crack, I heard was a shot.

"The man behind the ricksha darted away across the road. He ran diagonally into Wardley Street."

(Capt. Morgan marked on one of plans the man's course from the time he started, to the corner of Queen's Road where he was stopped. From this it was clear that the incident occurred a little to the east of the entrance to Statue Square so that the man ran at a backward angle to make the entrance.)

Mr. Wakeman: What did you do when he started to run?

Capt. Morgan: "I ran after him. At first, I was seven or eight yards behind him but he gained somewhat on me. There was an obstacle where the pavement was being repaired and I had to jump over it. Crossing Des Vaux Road he had a lead of two-thirds of the width of the roadway—about 20 yards."

NO HELP FROM CHINESE.

I was shouting, "Stop him!" There were plenty of Chinese about but they never moved. Half way up Wardley Street I saw two Europeans crossing at the top of the street, in Queen's Road. I shouted all the harder and I noticed the bigger man of the two go towards the man; his hand stretched out and he grasped him. When I reached them the man was on the ground and the others were stooping down holding him.

(Mr. Pereira was called into Court but Capt. Morgan said this was not the man whom he saw in the distance grasp the running man. He knew Mr. Pereira was there and was holding the prisoner's two hands.)

Mr. Wakeman: Do you identify the prisoner?

Capt. Morgan: That is the man who was sitting on the ground, at all events; the man we took back to the Praya.

From the time you started this chase, to the time you found the man on the ground, was he in your view all the time?

Yes, except perhaps during the time that he turned into Wardley Street and I was crossing Des Vaux Road.

The Magistrate: Are you clear that the man who ran up Wardley Street was the same man who ran through Statue Square?

Capt. Morgan: Oh, yes.

Mr. Brutton: May I reserve cross-examination until the next hearing?

JOINING IN THE PURSUIT.

Mr. Harold Green, superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department said that, at about 11.40 a.m. on February 24th, he was in Des Vaux Road Central, riding in a ricksha from west to east, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

"I saw a man in dark clothing, apparently Chinese," continued Mr. Green, "running towards me. He passed in front of the ricksha and went up Wardley Street, towards Queen's Road. He was followed at a distance of about 30 or 40 feet behind by a short European."

(Capt. Morgan was sent for from outside the Court and identified by Mr. Green as the person to whom he referred.)

Mr. Green continued: "The European was waving his arms and shouting 'Stop him; he has shot a man.' I turned my ricksha into Wardley Street, jumped out and joined in the chase. I saw him run into the arms of a gentleman at the top of the street." (Mr. Green identified this man as Mr. Pereira, junior.)

The Magistrate: Do you identify the Chinese?

Witness: I do. I see him in the dock. The witness added that the prisoner was dressed in dark blue or black clothing; no hat. He was taken back to the Praya.

KNOCKING DOWN THE RUNAWAY.

Mr. Francis Boza Pereira, jun., clerk in the International Bank, said he was on his way to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's on bank business. On coming into Wardley Street from Queen's Road, he saw a man coming towards him and a crowd following him. The crowd following was calling in Chinese "Stop him." There was no one between himself and the man being chased. He stood back, just round the corner of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Queen's Road.

"As this man turned the corner," said the witness, "I bided him."

The Magistrate: You hit him with your fist in the face?

The witness: Yes. He added that he recognised the man in the dock as the man he hit. On being struck the man fell over in Wardley Street. Witness held him to the ground; he struggled a little, stood up again and went toward Queen's Road. Witness never released his hold, but the man pulled him just round the corner into Queen's Road. Mr. V. Vyanovich helped the witness to hold the man who was later handed over, to Chinese constable 339 and two firemen.

THE RICKSHA COOLIE "KNOWS NOTHING."

Ng Sze, ricksha coolie, employed by Messrs. Jack A. Tai, was the next witness. Even before he was "deposed" (the equivalent of being sworn) he announced, "I did not see anything."

"Did anything happen when you took your master out last Friday?" asked Mr. Wakeman.

"Nothing happened," replied the coolie. "I know nothing about it."

"Did you go to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's office?" Mr. Wakeman asked next, having ascertained that that was the destination to which the coolie was proceeding.

"I took him to that spot," replied the coolie, "not Butterfield and Swire's."

"What spot do you mean?"

"Near the place where the new pier is being made. But I know nothing about it! The master fell on top of me and I fell also. I know nothing about it."

"Did you hear any sound or noise?"

"Yes, I heard a bang."

"What did you do then?"

"I do not know."

"I do not know what I was doing at the time. I walked back to the ship. Did you see anybody running?"

"No."

Fung Chi, assistant coxswain of the fire boat, said he heard the report of a small fire arm and cries of "Save life!" He and a stoker ran on to the Praya and heard cries of "Chase him; catch him!"

He saw six or seven people running and he ran too. At the tram lines, some of the people running went to the right and left, but four kept on straight up Wardley Street and he followed them. He did not know if the people were chasing or being pursued. He saw a white man held down to the ground a Chinese whom he could not altogether identify. He could not

quite recognise the prisoner.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION.

H.M.S. "TAMAR," 2; UNITED A.C., 1.

These teams met on Navy "A" ground on Wednesday afternoon when the Tamar won by the odd goal in three. This was a replay in the second round of the competition the teams having met before on the Club ground the game then ending in a draw of 2 all.

Payze scored for the United and Hudson made the scores level from a penalty awarded against Jackson.

Hill gave the sailors the lead who were as stated above. During the game Grant was sent off the field by the referee.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF THE SEASON.

The schools' football season finished on Wednesday afternoon when two exhibition matches were played at Causeway Bay between St. Joseph's College (Senior and Junior) and teams representing the other schools of the colony. In the first match the Rest beat St. Joseph's Juniors by 3-2, and the senior match, which was keenly contested, resulted in a draw, score being two all, though on the play at St. Joseph's deposed a win.

After the matches, which were played before a large crowd of Hongkong schoolboys, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. Traf-ford, made a brief speech in which he referred to the great improvement which had taken place in school football during the past few years. St. Joseph's had always been one of the leading school teams, having won the senior shield no less than eight times, and this season they had established a record by winning all three trophies: Senior, Intermediate and Junior. Two of their teams had gone through the season unbeaten, and their Intermediate had had no goals registered against them.

In the unavoidable absence of Sir William Braynt, the trophies and medals were presented by the former secretary of the League.

The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for St. Joseph's College and for the Hon. Secretary.

The final order in the three divisions of the League were as follows:—

SENIOR.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	PTS.
St. Joseph's.....	8	7	1	0	13	1	14
St. Paul's.....	8	5	3	0	19	5	10
St. Stephen's.....	8	3	3	2	6	8	8
Queen's.....	8	3	4	1	7	10	7
Diocesan.....	8	0	7	1	2	19	1

INTERMEDIATE.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	PTS.
St. Joseph's II.....	6	5	0	0	9	0	12
St. Paul's II.....	6	4	2	0	13	6	8
Queen's II.....	6	1	5	0	2	18	2
St. Stephen's II.....	6	1	5	0	2	20	2

JUNIOR.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	PTS.
St. Joseph's Jun.....	8	8	0	0	28	4	18
Anglo-Indian.....	8	7	1	0	21	10	14
St. Paul's Jun.....	8	5	3	0	12	7	10
Wentworth.....	8	5	3	0	12	7	10
Saiyungpan.....	8	3	4	1	6	19	10
Yau-mai.....	8	2	5	1	5	14	5
Ellis Kadorie.....	8	1	5	2	8	12	4
Ying Wa.....	8	1	6	1	4	14	3
Queen's Jun.....	8	1	6	1	3	13	3

CRICKET.

I.R.C. 1st XI v C.S.C.C. 1st XI.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 1st XI in their League match against the C.S.C.C. 1st XI, on the latter's ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—A. El Arcul (capt.), M. H. Abbas, A. H. Rum-jah, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, D. Rumjahn, J. S. Currie, O. Ismail, S. A. R. Ismail, and N. B. Kitchell. Reserve: A. H. Madar.

The following will represent Civil Service Club:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), A. E. Wood, E. W. Hamilton, F. J. Ling, W. H. Edmund, F. J. de Rome, E. E. Reid, E. E. Dunkley, F. H. Madman, E. C. Fincher, and R. C. Witchell.

THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. R. Esler, Government medical officer, gave evidence that, at about noon on February 24th, the body of a man who had been shot was brought in by Dr. Black and a police officer. The man was already dead. There was a bullet wound at the back of the right shoulder. The body was taken to the public mortuary.

Dr. D. J. Valentine, Government medical officer, said he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased at the mortuary. The bullet had entered the chest from the back of the right shoulder.

It passed between the third and fourth rib close to the spinal column, through his right lung and through the main artery from the heart. The bullet was extracted from behind the breast bone where it had lodged. The bullet in Court was the one. Death was due to hemorrhage, caused by the bullet entering the main artery from the heart.

Mr. Brutton: Did the bullet pass through any bones?

Dr. Valentine: It grazed the side of the spinal column.

It did not pass through any bone! No, to make a hole through it.

In reply to further questions the witness said he examined the clothing. In each of the jackets and in the vest was a hole corresponding to the position of the bullet wound on his shoulder. There were marks of charring or burning on the outer one.

Mr. Brutton: Can you say at what distance the bullet was fired from?

Dr. Valentine: I only express an opinion; I should say it was very close.

The clothing was then exhibited in Court. On the outer jacket, the bullet hole on the shoulder was surrounded by a circular reddish-brown mark about the size of the palm of a man's hand. The body and sleeve of the vest were much stained with blood.

Mr. T. O. Neville, overseer of the Buildings Ordinance Office of the P.W.D. earlier, put in plans of the scene of the tragedy for use in Court during the trial.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

THE DIRECTORY

AND CHRONICLE:

1922.

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The

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over

2,000 FOREIGNERS,

arranged, with the initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

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of the principal ports of the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

THE CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs, Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamps Duties, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.

Peking	Soochow	Canton
Tientsin	Chinkiang	Whampoa
Pootung	Nanking	Kowloon
Chinwangtao	Yulu	Lappa
Taku	Kowling	Shamshui
Antung	Hankow	Kongmoon
Manchurian	Yochow	Nanking
Trade Cities	Shanghai	Wachow
Nanchang	Ichang	K'angwan
Dairen	Changchun	Pakhoi
Port Arthur	Hangchow	Hohow
Chefoo	Ningpo	Lungchow
Weihsaiwei	Wenchow	Mengtze
Tientsin	Santiao	Hokow
Mukden	Foochow	Siam
Shanghai	Amoy	Tengchow
Harbin	Kirin	Changchun
Swatow	Lungkow	Hunghua

JAPAN & FORMOSA.

Tokyo	Osaka	Keelung
Yokohama	Miyagi	Taiwan
Hyogo	Nagasaki	Takow
Kobe	Kakoda	Anping
Saimonoseki	Tanuki	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok	Nicolajevsk
-------------	-------------

THE STRIKE.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS. DELEGATES WITH FULL POWERS COMING FROM CANTON.

The strike situation underwent some extraordinary changes yesterday. In the morning matters were obviously worse because a great many house coolies had ceased work and domestic arrangements were operating under a strain, to put it no higher.

All day long rumour piled on rumour that a general strike would be called within a few hours. The "Hongkong Strikers' Office"—whoever or whatever that may be—issued a declaration, which presumably would be taken as a command, to that effect. Complete cessation of business activity and interference with all public utilities were apprehended, except in so far as the latter would be carried on by the Government.

That may still be the immediate prospect but the atmosphere has been lightened to a considerable extent by the following message issued by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs shortly before five p.m.:

MESSAGE FROM CANTON.

A telegram has been received from Canton stating that four of the seamen's delegates are expected in Hongkong to-morrow (March 3rd), with full power to settle.

The delegates may be accompanied by several members of the Canton Chamber of Commerce.

It is hardly necessary to counsel the public—which has grown somewhat tired, in the last few weeks, of the comings and goings of seamen's delegates—not to regard this notice too hopefully. All the threatened strikes may occur to-day; the most that can be expected is that they will not be of long duration.

The delegates are not expected here till late to-morrow so that, at the best, no decision is likely to be reached before Saturday.

MR. JAMIESON IN HONGKONG.

The British Consul-General in Canton, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., was in the Colony yesterday and had an interview with H.E. the Governor.

A CIRCULAR FROM "THE STRIKERS' HEADQUARTERS."

A printed circular, of which we append a translation, was surreptitiously circulated during Wednesday night among the European offices in the Colony for perusal by the Chinese staff:

"Since the strike trouble is becoming more serious, and workers in many other lines of business have taken the lead and declared a strike, there is no reason why you should remain a mere spectator. For the sake of the public, of unity, of human nature and of life, we have decided to cease work as from the evening of 3rd instant, and any workers, whether members or non-members of Labour Guilds, and whether they are working in offices or residences (European) should stop work. Do not heed threats and do not be greedy on wages (money) in any shape or form. We ask you all to stand together, and please do not adhere to your stable (like an old horse) for this would cause you endless trouble in the future."

Note:—Should any striker find that he cannot be reinstated in his office in future, the Strikers' Headquarters will be responsible for fixing same. Please apply to introduce for particulars.

THE STRIKERS' HEADQUARTERS.

Dated 1st March, 1922.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

A notification of the war time character was issued by the Harbour Office yesterday relating to distinguishing signals indicating "port closed" and regulations relating to examination anchorages. All junks and launches going out or coming into the port are required to go direct to these examination anchorages and anchor.

Launches going out will be covered by a permit from the Police for any person other than crew and a clearance from the Harbour Office for the launch setting out the destination, number of passengers, if any, and number of crew. A permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Export Office covers any cargo carried.

Junks will be covered by a clearance from the Harbour Office setting forth number of crew, cargo permit and the Special Police Permit for any passengers other than crew.

In any cases where there is any irregularity of permit the junk or launch should be held and turned over to the Police.

The call for Police is Code Flag "G" or telephone through Battery to Water Police Station.

All Native Craft will be towed over an imaginary line as marked on Chart after examination.

The Regulations do not apply to steamers except that steamers entering or leaving from the Westward must use the Salween Channel.

THE WANDERERS' RETURN.

At 8 p.m. last night an extraordinary sight was to be seen outside Kowloon Railway Station. Half a dozen police officers were shepherding, merely by waving their walking sticks, between 400 and 600 Chinese in a long string, three and four abreast, into the Water Police Station.

Inquiry revealed that they were nearly all house boys, from the University and the London Mission amongst other places. They had been rounded up, during the day, trying to make their way across the border. They were searched, or had been searched already, and no arms were found on them (Incidentally, the police state that it is not true that great quantities of arms have been found during searches carried out since the port was closed.)

The boys all conveyed that they had no desire to leave their work. It appeared that they were only too pleased to be told—the more severely the better—that they could not leave the Colony. They would then have an answer for the intimidators and will no doubt greatly exaggerate in describing the "frightfulness" of the police. The University "boys" expressed a desire to return to work so they were taken back under escort.

The remainder, who already looked very disconsolate, were released, to shift for themselves during the night.

ENROLMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

A large number of Europeans enrolled as special constables yesterday. During the morning 58 were sworn in by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy. Another large group was sworn in during the afternoon. Up to yesterday at noon the number of special constables enrolled since Monday was 112.

The arrival of Europeans at the Central Police Station yesterday caused some stir amongst the Chinese living in the neighbourhood and in the morning a large crowd collected at the corner of Pottinger Street and Hollywood Road idly watching the proceedings and doubtless wondering what it all meant.

FIREWOOD SUPPLIES.

Sub-Inspector Watt, who prosecuted a Chinese at the Magistracy yesterday for cutting and stealing wood from a plantation, informed Mr. Wood that firewood could not be obtained at any price. The Magistrate referred the Inspector to the morning papers which contained a notice to the effect that fuel could now be obtained at the Wanchai Public Works Depot at \$2.20 a picul. A fine of \$2 was imposed. In the case of a Chinese, who cut down a large fir tree and was busy carrying it away in sections when caught, a fine of \$10 was ordered.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

The Essential Services Committee met yesterday. It is understood that the Committee intend to issue a daily bulletin to the press regarding various schemes for the maintenance of essential services.

Arrangements are in progress for supplying hot meals to Chinese labourers who are working under Government supervision.

From this morning, the Peak Hotel will be the centre for distribution of milk, meat and other supplies to Peak residents. A committee of Peak residents is being formed and probably the Peak Club will also be a centre for distribution.

BREAD AND MEAT SUPPLIES.

Despite the fact that the supply of bread was increased by 50 per cent., Messrs. Wisemanns, Ltd., yesterday were sold out early in the afternoon. It is understood that the supply of bread will be increased by a further 50 per cent. to-day.

There was ample meat in the markets yesterday.

DAIRY FARM ARRANGEMENTS.

The Dairy Farm ask us to announce that, owing to the difficulties that are being experienced in handling supplies, their Kowloon depot will have to be closed down. That means that Kowloon residents will have to come across to the main depot in Wyndham Street for their provisions.

HONGKONG CLUB CAFETERIA.

The boys are out at the Hongkong Club, but arrangements have been made for dining on cafeteria lines.

POLICE ACTION.

Raids were carried out by police and special constables, yesterday, on various seamen's boarding houses.

A meeting of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Debating Society, to discuss a resolution against foreign intervention in Chinese affairs, has been banned by the police.

ALL NON-CHINESE ABLE BODIED MEN CALLED UPON.

In our advertisement columns will be found a notice by the Government, inviting all able-bodied men of any nationality other than Chinese to attend at the City Hall from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., daily, in order that their names and qualifications may be registered.

The Captain Superintendent of Police, by an advertisement which will be found in another column, is asking for the loan of motor vehicles for transport work.

ALLEGED BANK FRAUDS.

FILIPINO BANK CLERK ON TRIAL.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies, K.C.), a Filipino named Basilio Yban, was indicted for forgery and fraud. The accused was formerly a bank clerk in the employ of the Asia Banking Corporation at Manila and it was alleged that he committed frauds upon the International Banking Corporation by means of forged letters of credit and bills of exchange.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" on all counts.

A jury was empanelled consisting of: Messrs. G. Morton Smith, (foreman), O. I. Ellis, W. S. Brown, Ng Hong Chee, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Frank Smyth and M. S. Sassoon.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Lo & Lo) defended.

Opening for the prosecution Mr. Dyer Ball mentioned that he had taken over the case at short notice from the Attorney-General who was delayed in Council. Mr. Dyer Ball explained that the first five charges were concerned with the drawing, upon a false letter of credit, for sums of \$4,500 and \$5,000, in U.S. currency. There were further charges in respect of forgery of a bill of exchange, and a letter of credit and these were regarded by the prosecution as the more serious charges.

The hearing was adjourned.

DARING ARMED ROBBERY.

WAGES SEIZED.

A daring armed robbery took place at 7.30 p.m., on Wednesday, when the No. 1 boiler maker, of the Kowloon Docks was attacked by four men whilst he was paying his subordinates and the sum of \$300 was stolen.

It appears that the No. 1 was sitting at a table at No. 16, Lo Lung Hong, paying the men engaged by him for work in the yard, when four men entered the room, the door of which had been left open. Two of the men were armed with revolvers. One of the men pointed a revolver at the boiler-maker and said "Don't speak," the other covered the 12 jobs and the two unarmed robbers helped themselves to \$300 from the table at which the No. 1 was sitting. The four men then disappeared, firing as they went two shots which fortunately caused no injury.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The first annual report of the British Legion, Hongkong and China Branch, has just been issued. It states that from the date the Legion was formed—April 21st, 1921—to December 31st, 207 members joined the Branch, one resigned and the membership now consisted of 8 life-members and 197 ordinary members.

Firms, Associations and individuals, other than members, very generously assisted the Branch with donations to the extent of \$8,294.33, of which the sum of \$1,500 was for special purposes and was included in the item of \$3,063.22 appearing in the accounts under "Relief Fund expenditure; other donations for special purposes included in such item amounted to \$305."

Relief expenditure included passage and part passage money for 4 adults and 2 children (5 to England and 1 to Cebu), hospital and lodging expenses and assistance to 10 adults and 3 children, and temporary care of one child.

The report also gave an account of the activities of the year. The accounts show cash in bank and in hand of \$7,092.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

An admirable display of flowers and plants was seen at the annual exhibition of the Hongkong Horticultural Society yesterday at the Botanic Garden. The quality, however, was somewhat below the average. Unlike last year, the roses this season were exceptionally poor. A few good blooms were shown, but the bulk was not up to standard. Pansies in comparison were also poor. The display of sweet peas was good throughout the show and in the class open to all except the Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardens, Mr. F. F. Eca da Silva, a new exhibitor, was extremely unfortunate in not securing first prize. His entry was voted by many to be the best in the class, but owing to a mixture of the colour's home second place only was awarded. Carnations and dahlias were quite good though as regards the latter there were no new varieties. In the Peak classes the standard was well above the average and in many cases the displays were even better than those by gardens from the lower levels. There seems no reason why the two sections should not be joined for exhibition purposes. A display of arums in the Peak Class was thought by some experts to be the best exhibit in the show. Vegetables were well grown, especially the leeks, though in many cases the exhibits were not displayed to the best advantage. Onions were also good and it is hard to realize that the cultivation of these vegetables in Hongkong, commenced only some four years ago. The great progress made in this direction is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Titcher, F.L.S., who has done much to advance gardening in the Colony. Beets were good as were also potatoes. The Peak vegetable exhibits were much in advance of last year.

This year the total number of exhibits were 759 as compared with 702 last year. There were, however, a few vacant spaces owing to the difficulty experienced by many exhibitors in getting their produce carried to the show.

The duties of judges were shared by Mr. Montague Ede, Mrs. Bowden Smith, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Airey, Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, J. P. Robinson, Sim, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, R. A. Nicholson, N. L. Watson and A. Nicol.

At five o'clock there was an informal gathering at the fountain, round which the exhibits were arranged, beneath a temporary marquee. Lady Stubbs, who was accompanied by H.E. the Governor (Sir Reginald Stubbs) presented the prizes and those present included H.E. Major-General Sir J. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), Mr. Eric Rice, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mr. W. H. Russell, J.P., and Mrs. Russell (of Melbourne), Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Rev. Copley Moyle, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and others.

The Puisne Judge in asking Lady Stubbs to present the prizes said that gardening in Hongkong had made great strides in recent years and that the exhibits were of great value to the native gardener. Last year the weather was not good for the exhibitor; this year he was sorry to say that it was again adverse. They had had a parched September, a hot October and a wet December which was not good for samples. He commented on the excellent work done by Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Gibb and the results of their labours for the Society would be seen in years to come. Much progress would be made in gardening during the next 20 years—more than they could imagine—(applause.)

Lady Stubbs then presented the prizes and afterwards was presented with a maiden hair fern planted in a small silver bowl. Three cheers and a tiger for Lady Stubbs concluded the proceedings.

The Band of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment was in attendance during the afternoon.

The following were the exhibitors:—Mrs. Stapleton, Kowloon Cricket Club, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Sir Paul Chater, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Malinda Hospital, Dr. Forsyth, Mrs. Jordan, Ladies Recreation Club, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Misses Joyce and Betty Ram, Mrs. A. Murdoch, Mrs. Chou, Miss M. Loureiro, Hongkong Club, Mrs. Makham, Miss Yvonne Shannon, Miss M. I. Recc, M. A. F. C. Hall, Comdr. Beckwith, United Services Club, Messrs. R. A. Nicholson, Ho Kom Tong, F. F. Eca da Silva, Ho Fook, T. E. Pearce, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, L. Yates, F. Berrington, J. H. Taggart, C. E. H. Beavis, N. L. Watson, G. M. Shaw, D. G. M. Bernard, J. R. Baker, C. Montague Ede, J. A. Plummer and J. Gibb.

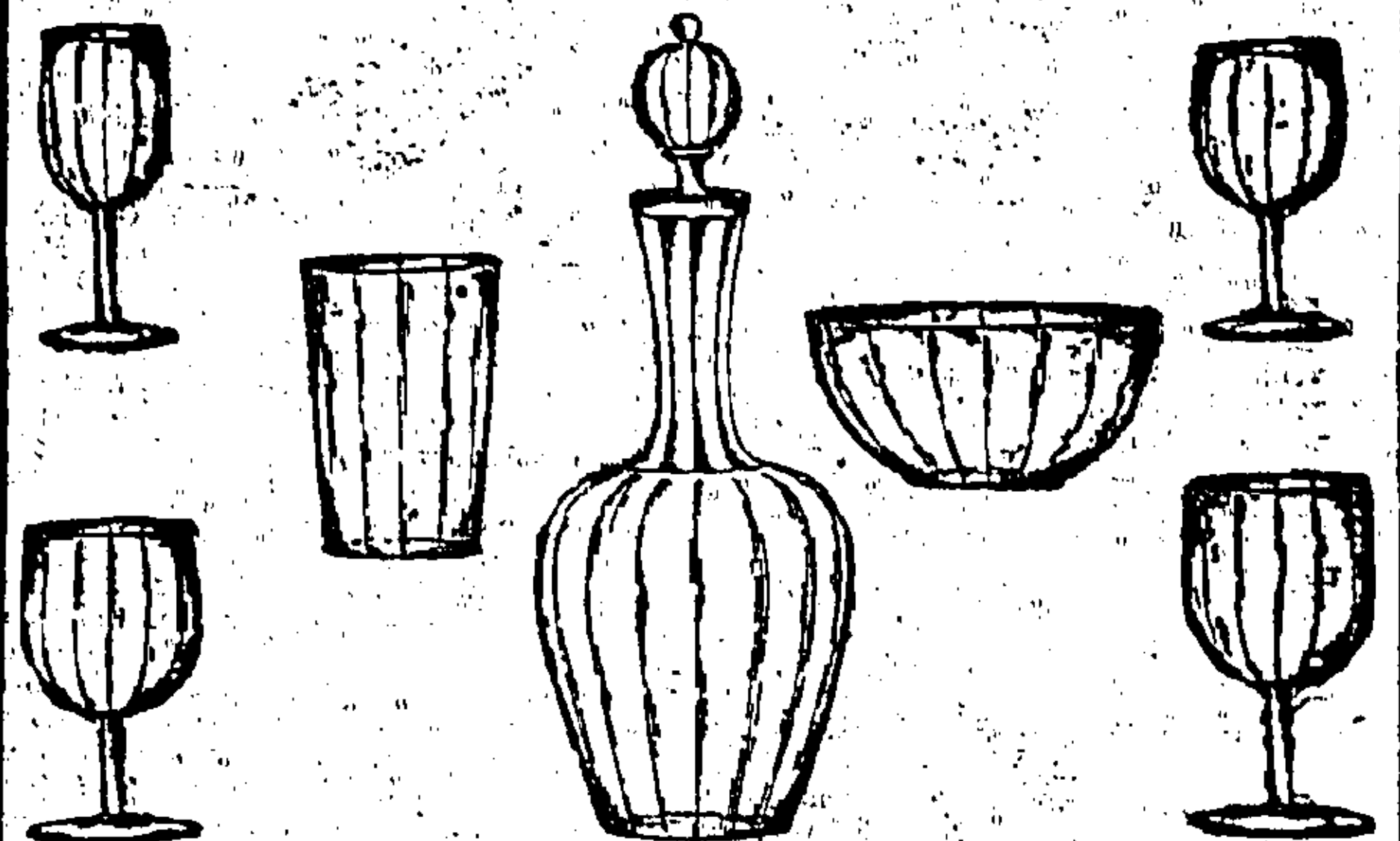
Owing to the pressure of news the prize list has been held over. This will appear in to-morrow's issue.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH TABLE GLASSWARE

IN SETS AND STOCK PATTERNS



ARTISTIC AND DAINTY CHINA

BREAKFAST SETS TEA SETS

DINNER & DESSERT WARE

EARLY MORNING TEA SETS

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1-gallon tins

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THIMBLES.

STRINGS.

ETC.

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(Opposite City Hall)

Powell

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NEW STOCK OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAVELLING CRURKS

LADIES HAT CASES

LINEN CABIN BAGS

AND HOLDALLS.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

For this month only we are allowing a discount of 20%

for cash off all travelling requisites.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

NOTICE

THE GOVERNMENT, being desirous of employing to the best advantage the officers of service they have received through various channels, invite all Able-bodied Men of any Nationality other than Chinese to attend at the City Hall, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., on the 2nd of March and subsequent days, in order that their names and qualifications may be registered.

This invitation includes the Members of the British Legion, the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, and all who have already tendered their services as special constables.

[589]

G. R.

NOTICE

THE Captain Superintendent of Police will be glad if any person, who has motor vehicles available and is prepared to loan them to the Police Department for transport work, will send particulars forthwith to the Traffic Inspector, Central Police Station. The particulars should state whether owner drives himself and also whether he is prepared to do so as required.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1932. [524]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

EX-MEMBERS of all nationalities of the Hongkong Police Reserve who are willing to serve as Special Constables are invited to send their names and addresses to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

It is important that the names and addresses be clearly given. Envelopes should be marked "Police Reserve".

[533]

BRITISH LEGION.

(Hongkong and China Branch).

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1932, at 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1931, and of electing Officers and a Committee for the ensuing year, and of appointing an Hon. Secretary and Treasurer and Hon. Auditors, and of dealing with any other business.

By order of the General Committee,
H. K. HOLMES,
Hon. Secretary.
[523]

NOTICE

WE beg to advise customers that we cannot undertake to accept the return of any Groceries supplied by us during the Strike.

LANE CRAWFORD, LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1932. [529]

DR. G. P. JORDAN.

DECEASED.

CLAIMS herein should be forwarded forthwith to
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
Hongkong.

[525]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "KASHIMA MARU"

Due at SHANGHAI on 6th inst. From PUGET SOUND PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per the above steamer are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, the steamer will not call at Hongkong and cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought on to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1932. [522]

G. R.

PERMITS TO LEAVE THE COLONY.

ANY PERSON in possession of a Valid Passport does not require any Police permit to leave the Colony by train or boat.

Non-Chinese persons who do not possess valid passports should apply at the Office of the DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Police Headquarters, for permits to leave the Colony. This Office is on the opposite side of the Police Compound to the Post Office.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
(Capt. Supt. of Police).
[516]

SIR ELLIS KADOORIE.

DECEASED.

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the above deceased must be sent to the undersigned forthwith.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
[515]

ANCHORS & MUSHROOMS ANCHORS

SECOND HAND IN GOOD ORDER.

4 ANCHORS with Stocks, each 75 cwt. also 2 Mooring Anchors (Mushrooms), each 5 tons (Required, no Chains). Apply with price at Shanghai giving sketch and photograph of same with full particulars to—

BOWEN & CO.,
Shipbrokers,
No. 8, Museum Road Shanghai.
[503]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION AND SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above examinations will commence on MONDAY, June 12th 1932.

Forms of entry and copies of regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee of \$15, Hongkong currency, on or before March 11th 1932.

N. THESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
[511]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at St. George's Building, Chester Road, Victoria, on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1932 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1931, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1932, until Friday, the 3rd March, 1932, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1932. [444]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD. will be held at the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. on Friday the 3rd day of March 1932 at 11.30 O'clock in the forenoon when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That Article 105 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:—
(a) By the insertion of "\$10,000" in the place of "\$5,000" in the fifth line thereof.
(b) By striking out in the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "for each financial year of the Company" and inserting in place thereof the words "in every year" and the aggregate sum of \$150,000, and a commission of ten per cent per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum.

2. That the above Resolution (No. 1) to be retrospective and take effect from the 1st day of January 1932.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Monday the 20th day of March 1932, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated the 15th day of February, 1932.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[493]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are hereby notified that, owing to the strike of the General Meeting advertised for WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8th is postponed until further notice.

By Order of the Board,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1932. [491]

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

the 7th, 8th and 9th MARCH, 1932, at the Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. with an interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,

do., do., do.,

Comprising:—
Lift Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Cella and Electrical Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Canvas Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Asbestos, Old Iron, Brass Copper, Lead, Gun Metal and Steel Coal Sacks, Fire-wood, Iron, Wood and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Gangs, Propellers, Fan Engines, Steel Tubes, Steel Wire Rope, Oil Chain Cable, Compresses and Compass fittings etc.

A quantity of Structural Steelwork sufficient for 3 complete sheds, 60 feet by 255 feet and sundry other steelwork, and rain water pipes, gutters, &c.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 6th March, 1932.

Also sale of Old and Surplus Inventory Stores at Kowloon Naval Depot, on FRIDAY, 10th MARCH, Commencing—

Corned Beef, Tinned Rabbit, Salt Peas, Beans and Biscuits for cattle or poultry food, Berge, Flannel, etc. Remnants, Hammocks, Bedding and Sundry Articles of Clothing and Mess Gear.

Terms of Sale—As detailed in Catalogue.

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
HONGKONG, February 2nd, 1932. [386]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD. COPENHAGEN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "TONGKING" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees' attention is directed to Bill of Lading Clause 10 according to which ship's responsibility ceases at port of discharge.

Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly.

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 1st, 1932. [512]

STEWARTS & LLOYDS, LD.

BRUNNEN, MOND & CO. (CHINA) LD.

AN arrangement has been arrived at whereby Messrs. Brunnen, Mond & Co. (China), Ltd. will act as Distributors in China, Hongkong, Manchuria and Eastern Siberia of Tubes, Fittings etc., manufactured by Messrs. Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd. and will carry stocks in all the principal centres. Inquiries for purchases ex stock or for orders may be sent to any of the offices of Messrs. Brunnen, Mond & Co. (China), Ltd., or to Messrs. Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., 6 Kowloon Road, Shanghai.

Fox STEWARTS & LLOYDS, LD.,
H. F. KING,
Resident Representative.
Fox BRUNNEN, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LD.,
Percy FOWLER,
Chairman.
[513]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship—"DAURE CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK ETC.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that this steamer has arrived and is now ready to discharge. Consignees are requested to take delivery from alongside in accordance with the terms of Bills of Lading. Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 24th inst.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th prox. or they will not be recognized. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, February 24th, 1932. [488]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "LAISANG"

are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be overlanded and landed at Shanghai and at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1932. [492]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MELBOURNE & FREEMANTLE.

THE Steamship—"TOMA."

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that this steamer has arrived and is now ready to discharge. Consignees are requested to take delivery from alongside in accordance with the terms of Bills of Lading.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th March, or they will not be recognized. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, February 27th, 1932. [496]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "TAKADA" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong has been carried on to Shanghai and Kobe and will be landed at either of those ports.

Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions here become settled.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1932. [498]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

M. V. "GLENARIFF" Consignees are hereby notified that Hongkong Cargo will be landed at or to Shanghai and landed there. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23th February, 1932. [503]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Due 2nd Mar. FROM EUROPE VIA STRAITS

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "ATSUTA MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 28th 1932. [508]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. STEAMER

"DEVANHA"

Arrived Hongkong on 27th Feb. 1932.

FROM: ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case.

Duty and packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 1st MARCH, on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1932. [501]

INTIMATION

CHAMPAGNE

de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.

REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

(Guaranteed)

The finest vintage wine since

1884.

Champagne de St. Marceaux & Co., Reims, is considered one

of the finest Champagnes produced.

It invariably figures in the Menus at

State Banquets, Civic functions, Re-

gimental Dinners, and is served in

all the leading Social and Sporting

Clubs of Great Britain, Europe

America, India and the Colonies.

SOLE AGENTS:-

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

[ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS]

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 3rd, 1932.

REFLECTIONS ON THE

STRIKE.

The spread of the strike is not so much an evidence of exceptional powers of organisation as proof of the exceeding timidity of the Chinese people. There is not a scrap of evidence, for instance, that the house servants, who are now so generally leaving their employment, have the slightest wish to do so, and the only explanation of their action is that they are thoroughly scared by threats of the most villainous character by the rascals who are directing this "general strike."

Few Chinese seem to have the pluck of a chicken. Many are the tales of amahs and boys coming to their employers in tears to say they must go, otherwise something terrible is to happen to themselves or their families if they dare to remain. All the proclamations of the Government against intimidation seem useless. Intimidatory circulars are being surreptitiously circulated, broadcast among Chinese in foreign service, and neither the police nor anybody else seem able to trace the intimidation to its local source. We all know that the movement is directed from Canton, but it is manifest that there are many local agents actively engaged in carrying out the behests of the Canton executive. Is the Servants' Guild, for example, free from blame in this respect?

It is only too evident that the circumstances call for the same drastic action on the part of the Government towards this Guild, as has been adopted towards the seamen's and the coolie guilds. The guilds of all sections of labour participating in this movement must be treated alike.

We are rapidly reverting to old-time conditions in Hongkong and it becomes a question whether we ought not to revert to some of the old-time methods for dealing with the situation. Those who are familiar with the history of the Colony will recall a previous occasion, in 1858, when the supply of provisions to the Colony was stopped and men and women

who had made their homes among us were compelled by menaces to flee from the Colony. On that occasion it led, in the words of a proclamation, to "the retaliatory vengeance of the British Government" to boycott the Colony are somewhat different, but the spirit behind the effort is precisely the same. We trust things may not come to such a pass as to require the movement to be dealt with in the same way.

The Government of Hongkong is doing its utmost to bring the disaffected people to reason and to assure the general public of full protection and security in their peaceful avocations. But nothing, in our opinion, will serve the purpose better than ocular demonstration of the powers conferred upon the Government, and, on the first sign of the strike further spreadings—as it is now threatening to do—the Government should abandon the issue of proclamations and act firmly in accordance with those already issued. In years long since gone by, when large numbers of Chinese were scared by threats, as they are to-day, there was a regulation in force in the Colony under which every Chinese going out after dark was required to carry a light, and none were allowed to be abroad from eight p.m. till morning gunfire. Any Chinese found without a pass and a light was taken into custody. It is, perhaps, well to be reminded how our predecessors effectively dealt with situations such as we have to day, though we hope for such a speedy change in the present position as will make the adoption of similar measures now unnecessary, though we seriously doubt whether the time has not already arrived for their application.

Sir Charles Addis was to be the guest of the British Society, Tokyo, at a dinner on March 1st.

Mr. B. Tanner regrets extremely that his dance arranged for this (Friday) evening cannot take place—ADVT.

Owing to the strike, it is announced that the ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co. is postponed until further notice.

Mr. E. W. P. Mills, H.M. Vice-Consul, at Shanghai has gone to take charge at Chinkiang and will shortly proceed to Foochow as Consul.

Mr. Denman Fuller, who has unfortunately been very ill since his return to the Colony, and is still in the Peak Hospital, is gradually improving in health and hopes to be out of hospital soon.

The magazine of St. Andrews Church, Kowloon, for March, says:—The delay in the building of the Hospital on this side of the water is most regrettable, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the Government will prosecute the work with all possible speed. During the past few weeks, 24 Europeans from Kowloon have been in Hospital.

When the late Dr. Morrison's valuable collection of books was purchased by a Japanese nobleman, Baron Iwasaki, there were very many expressions of regret that it should have left China. While this regret still continues, it is satisfactory to learn, says a Shanghai contemporary, that they are being donated by the Baron to Japan as a public collection.

It is understood that the loan for the improvement of the port of Hankow, which had been entered into between the Director-General of the Commercial Port, and Samuel & Co., a British firm was cancelled some time ago. In the circumstances the Chinese authorities have had under consideration a plan to float public bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000. It is now reported that another loan is about to be concluded between Mr. Tang and Samuel & Co. in accordance with a proposal made by General Wu Pei-fu.

A letter dated February 14th written by the Chairman of the Municipal Council at Shanghai to the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie said: "I have the honour to convey to you the Council's most appreciative thanks for your very generous offer, communicated through Mr. E. C. Pearce, to bear half the cost, estimated at Tls. 15,000, of erecting a new Assembly Hall at the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese. In notifying you that the Council gladly accepts your offer, I have the honour to express its high sense of appreciation of this further mark of your interest in the welfare of the School, which bears your name, and the establishment of which was made possible by your benefaction."

Among well-known Shanghai residents who are passing through Hongkong on the N.Y.K. steamer *Haruna Maru*, bound for London, are Mr. Donald McColl, General Manager of the Shanghai Tramways, and Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Chattey, Mr. McColl expects to remain in London for three months, and Dr. Chattey, who is taking his first leave since joining the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in 1909, expects to be back in Shanghai in October.

A Washington telegram to Manila says: Secretary of War John W. Weeks has announced that he would recommend to Congress that the limit of indebtedness for the Philippine Islands be raised to ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property in order to meet the request of the Philippine government for legislation to permit an adjustment of its financial condition. Secretary Weeks said this would permit the creation of an insular currency and other steps to improve the finances.

Mons. A. J. Pernotte, general manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, who has been arrested in France and lodged in the Santé prison was very well known in the Far East, especially in Northern China and in Shanghai, where he was for several years connected with the bank. He originally came to the Far East about nine years ago, and at that time he was engaged with the Banque L'Indo Chine. Two or three years after his arrival in Tientsin, he joined the Banque Industrielle de Chine of which he later became general manager and he was also for some time in charge of the Shanghai office. At the commencement of the war, M. Pernotte proceeded to France on active service, returning to the East at the termination of hostilities, but he left again for Paris over a year ago. While in the Far East, he was married to an American lady and the first child of the marriage was born several months ago. Madame Pernotte is believed to be in Paris at the present time.

Mr. Tong Lai Chuen, J.F. compradore to the Holland-China Trading Co. died yesterday morning at his residence, 87 Wyndham Street, after a prolonged illness.

The late Mr. Tong Lai Chuen, who had reached the age of 65 years, was a native of the Heung Shan district, where his father was a well-known merchant, for many years connected with the Yun Loong and Un Loong Tea Houses, formerly established in Macao. He resided in Hongkong for over 45 years and was one of the promoters of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., and of the Canton Navigation Company which operated before and during the earlier part of the war the well-known river steamers *Charles Hardouin* and *Paul Beau*. Previous to joining the Holland-China Trading Co. in 1901 he was compradore to the firm of Petit & Co., Bombay merchants.

Mr. Tong Lai Chuen was always to be found in charitable undertakings. As Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital and whilst serving on various committees of this institution and of the Po Leung Kuk he showed how much he had the welfare of the Chinese Community at heart. In 1908 he was member of the Typhoon Fund Committee. He also did excellent service on the District Watchmen's Committee. On various occasions he gave proof of his great interest in the Hongkong University but he did not restrict his activities to South China alone. Many were his donations to Middle and North China Famine and other funds and they were always contributed in an unostentatious way. His activity in public affairs led to his appointment as a Justice of the Peace about 17 years ago. Owing to his failing health in recent years his participation in public functions has been infrequent, but the Chinese community are not likely to forget his long and valuable public services.

COMPANY REPORT.

NEW ENGINEERING WORKS.

The annual statement of accounts of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., is as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LLOYD GEORGE'S BOMBHELL
LIFE OF THE COALITION AT
STAKE.

STORY OF THE QUARREL.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Feeling in Parliamentary lobbies is that a first-class political crisis is hardly avoidable. The fortunes and life of the Coalition Government are at stake, declares Mr. Lloyd George's organ, the *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Lloyd George's resignation hangs in the balance. Apparently Mr. Lloyd George at first frankly discussed the matter with Mr. Chamberlain, and then put the matter in written form in order that a perfectly clear statement might be submitted to the Conservative leaders. The *Chronicle* says that Mr. Lloyd George in the statement declared that the present situation could not continue and that he felt it best that he should resign. The Unionist leaders conferred and then met Mr. Lloyd George and told him that they were prepared to give him the same measure of support as always, Mr. Balfour pointing out the serious consequences, of resignation, nationally and internationally and very earnestly urging him to continue at the head of the Coalition. Mr. Lloyd George replied that if the Coalition was to continue the Conservative leaders in the Government must be actual leaders of the party.

Prominent Unionists then met yesterday. The issue is still in the balance. The *Telegraph* says that well-informed circles are hopeful that the difficulties will be surmounted. Opinion is widespread, however, that the Coalition in the country itself has gone to pieces past mending.

EARLIER CABLES.

REASONS FOR THE THREATENED
QUARREL.

LONDON, March 2nd.

The political sensation of the hour is Mr. Lloyd George's communication to Mr. Chamberlain. Though it is not confirmed that the Prime Minister sent a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, the evening papers agree that he complained at least verbally of the disloyalty of a section of the Conservative Coalitionists and intimated that he does not intend any longer to submit his language and tactics, deliberately meant to humiliate him. The quarrel dates back to the action of Sir George Younger, Chairman of the Conservative Organisation, thwarting the Prime Minister's plans for a general election early in the New Year and has since been accentuated by speeches by Sir George Younger sneering at Coalition Liberals, despite assurances Mr. Lloyd George has received of loyalty from Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead.

A meeting of Conservative leaders was held to-day to discuss the position. Apart from irreconcilable and "diehard" Conservatives who desire a rupture with Mr. Lloyd George a section of Conservatives is dissatisfied with the Government's failure to reduce the income tax.

LATEST CABLES.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

BAIL REFUSED TO M. PERNOTTE.

PARIS, March 2nd.

M. Pernotte's request for bail was refused by the magistrate who heard the evidence of ten directors of the Banque Industrielle concerning the two hundred thousand francs presented to M. Pernotte, in January, 1920, by the Board, it is alleged at the instance of the president of the bank himself. M. Pernotte has appealed to another court.

RUSSIAN RELIEF.

HOLLAND UNABLE TO AFFORD A
GRANT.

THE HAGUE, March 2nd.

The Chamber has rejected a motion to appropriate a million guilders for Russian relief. The Minister of the Interior stated that the financial position of the country did not warrant a grant, but the Government was ready to encourage private relief efforts.

IRISH SITUATION.

STORMY DISCUSSIONS IN THE
DAIL EIREANN.

LONDON, March 2nd.

There have been stormy discussions in the *Dail Eireann*. Mr. Collins heatedly complained of the De Valera's breaking the spirit of the Ardara agreement. He said he might still have to appeal to the people if the agreement was not kept. The Minister of Defence, Mr. Mulcahy, declared that the Provisional Government had no control over the I.R.A. which, however, had arranged to occupy for the Provisional Government all the evacuated military and police posts, giving an assurance that the occupying troops would not interfere with the expression of the people's will at the general election, nor turn arms against any Government elected by the people.

Mr. Mulcahy, referring to forced levies and seizure of private property in South Tipperary, said there had been want of discipline among certain senior officers resulting in a portion of the forces there not being effectively under headquarters control. There was want of similar discipline, to a smaller extent, in Limerick City. Step had been taken to right matters.

IMPORTANT INDIAN
CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 2nd.

It is believed that important decisions were taken at the four days' conference of the Viceroy of India with the Governors of Madras, Bombay, which has just ended.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.
GERMANY PAYS THE FIFTH
INSTALMENT.

PARIS, March 2nd.

Germany has just paid the fifth instalment of reparations amounting to thirty-one million gold marks.

LATEST CABLES.

YAP TREATY RATIFIED.
NO RESERVATIONS BY U.S.
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.

The Senate has ratified the Yap Treaty without reservations or amendments.

DEBATE BECOMES A FARCE.

LATER.

The debate on the Yap Treaty degenerated into a farce. The Republican Senator, France, proposed an amendment extending the prohibition to Yap, the object being to kill time and annoy supporters of the Treaty. The amendment was rejected. A Democratic amendment broadening the existing United States treaty rights over mandated islands was rejected by 50 votes to 23, being only one over the necessary two-thirds majority. The narrow margin caused excitement amongst the Republicans.

BIG MAJORITY FOR RATIFICATION.

Sixty-seven voted for ratification of the Yap Treaty, including thirteen Democrats; and twenty-two against, including three Republicans—Hiram, France and Johnson. Senator Lodge then brought forward the Pacific Treaty.

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST
RATIFICATION.

LONDON, March 1st.

The *Morning Post's* Washington correspondent says a full-page advertisement in the *Washington Post*, for which "The All-American National Council" is responsible, calls on the American people to defeat the Washington Treaties, "as a denial of our ideals and a surrender of our interests." The signatories to the advertisement are mostly "hyphenateds," suggesting that Irish and Teutonic elements are endeavouring to wreck the Treaties out of hatred of England. The advertisement is part of the tactics of the Opposition, who are playing for time and hoping to create public sentiment against the Treaties.

The debate on the Yap Treaty has seriously disturbed the supporters of the Administration. If as much time is consumed on each of the other Treaties as on the Yap Treaty, the debate will drag along for many weeks, whereas the Administration hoped that two or three weeks would be sufficient.

The attack on the Yap Treaty was led by Senator Johnson (Republican leader), who declared that Japan had got Yap and other ex-German possessions in the Pacific as the result of a secret Anglo-Japanese Agreement for a division of the spoils of war in the Pacific.

The opposition to the Yap Treaty is trivial compared to the fight which will be made on the Four Power Treaty.

PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING.
WORLD-WIDE INTEREST IN THE
EVENTS.

LONDON, March 1st.

A feature of the Royal wedding is the world-wide interest displayed, notably in France and America, where the papers have filled pages with a description of the ceremony, the scenes in London, and appreciations of the devotion of the English people to the democratic Royal Family, and stories of the simple habits and manners of the Princess, who has married a man not of Royal birth, as in fairy tales.

LATEST CABLES.

L.C.C. ELECTIONS.
FIGHT FOR ECONOMY, EDUCATION
AND NATIONALISATION.

LONDON, March 2nd.

"Citizens do your duty," is the urgent appeal addressed to London's 1,817,000 electors in this morning's editorials in connection with to-day's elections for the London County Council. Sixteen out of 194 councillors were returned unopposed, namely, fifteen Municipal Reformers and one Progressive. There are 251 candidates in the field, comprising 98 Municipal Reformers, 49 Progressives, 97 Labourites and seven Independents. The first-named have had a majority for the past fifteen years. Special efforts have been made by all parties to induce women, forming about one-half of the electorate, to record the vote. Women candidates number 25. The fight centres in economy, education and municipalisation. The Moderates desire drastic economies in schools and elsewhere and the Labourites advocate wholesale municipalisation of means of transit and other industries.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.
AN IMPROVEMENT IN
JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, March 2nd.

Two thousand more police were drafted to the Reef. The northern suburbs were lighted to-night. The volunteer manned power station is gradually increasing the supply.

FRENCH VESSEL RELEASED.

ATHENS, March 2nd.

The *Esper* was released after her cargo was discharged.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GEDDES REPORT.
ECONOMIES TOTALLING £84,000,000
APPROVED.

LONDON, March 1st.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a survey of the Geddes Committee proposals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Horne) announced, amid Opposition cheers, that the Government had rejected the recommendations regarding the reduction of teachers' salaries and the exclusion of children under six years from school. He said healthy young children were immensely improved by the medical attention and care given in school. The Government would adopt the recommendation favouring teachers' contribution to a Superannuation Fund.

A QUESTION OF PERSONNEL.

Sir Robert Horne said as regards the Navy, the difference between the Admiralty and the Geddes' recommendations was almost entirely a question of personnel. The Admiralty now agreed to a reduction of 98,000, compared to Geddes' 100,000, and the Government accepted the personnel of 98,000 as a minimum. It was hoped the greater reductions in naval expenditure would be possible next year.

As regards the Army, the War Office had agreed to a reduction of £17,000,000 and 38,000 men, which was equivalent to exceeding twenty-four line battalions and the equivalent of five cavalry regiments and a forty per cent reduction in Artillery. Sir Robert Horne said the Committee's recommendation of a reduction of 54,000 men had been reduced to 39,000, owing to the Indian Government's changing their mind with regard to the number of British troops they needed. The Army, excluding India and the Colonies, would be reduced by 20,000 men, compared to pre-war strength. Instead of six Divisions sent overseas, at the beginning of the war, we would only be able now to send two Divisions in the first month of any emergency.

THE AIR FORCE.

Sir Robert Horne said the Air Force was reducing its estimates from 184 millions this year to 104 millions next year. The Committee of Imperial Defence was enquiring into the question of the establishment of a Ministry of Defence.

After mentioning the reductions that would be effected in the Ministries of Labour, Health and Pensions, Sir Robert Horne said in view of urgent representations from powerful bodies of business men, including cablegrams from many parts of the Empire (notably the Australian Association of British Manufacturers) the Government agreed that it would be a misfortune to abolish the Overseas Trade Department, as recommended by the Committee, but it would reduce the expenses of administration, saving £48,000, as compared with £94,000 under the Committee's recommendation.

THE TOTAL REDUCTION.

Summing up Sir Robert Horne said, out of £86,000,000 reductions recommended by the Committee, the Government accepted £84,000,000, including £11,000,000 attributable to savings from Washington and £21,000,000 on oil. The Government intended to do its utmost to effect further savings. They would be able to reduce the provisional estimates by £24,000,000 in the next financial year but it was anticipated that the Estimates, during the next financial year would be £249,000,000, compared with £235,000,000 this year.

THE PRINCE IN LAHORE.
A RACING WIN AND A MIS-
APPREHENSION.

LAHORE, March 1st.

The fourth race in the Lahore Gymkhana yesterday afternoon was a big affair; and, for some reason, was generally supposed to be for the Princess Mary's Plate. The Prince of Wales mounted amidst a regular storm of encouraging shouts, the purport of which was that he must not fail to win. He rode splendidly and came in first amidst a hurricane of cheers. Then followed the disappointing discovery that the event was not for the Princess Mary's Plate at all.

This morning the Prince of Wales inspected a parade of police in the grounds of Government House, 400 officers and men, being present under the command of the Inspector-General, General Farquhar. The Royal Highness paid an informal visit to the troops in the Lahore cantonment, where he inspected postmen and ex-Servicemen numbering 800 officers and 4,000 other ranks.

In the afternoon the Prince was present at a garden party at Shalimar, given by the Punjab Legislative Council. After dinner he departed without ceremony for Jammu.

In consequence of the abandonment of the great military manoeuvres, which the Prince was to have witnessed, on grounds of economy, the remainder of the Indian programme is being revised.

INDIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

VARIOUS NEW TAXES PROPOSED.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Trade depression, a poor monsoon and labour troubles have resulted in the anticipated surplus of seventy-one lakhs being converted into a deficit of thirty-four lakhs in the present Budget of India.

Sir William Halliday, Finance Member, in a statement to the Legislative Assembly, recommended an increase of 35 per cent in railway passenger fares, the enhancement of inland postal rates, an increase in the Income Tax and a super-tax on Customs. The last named is estimated to yield fifteen lakhs, including an advance in *ad valorem* duties to 15 per cent on cottons; 7 per cent on sugar; 25 per cent on machinery; and 10 per cent on iron and steel; compared with 11 per cent, 13 per cent, 15 per cent, and 24 per cent, respectively. A new 5 per cent duty will be imposed on imported yarn, and the salt duty will be doubled.

WINDING-UP ORDER AGAINST
INSURANCE CO.

LONDON, March 1st.

The Judge has ordered the winding up of the City Equitable Assurance Co. At a meeting of the creditors of the firm of stockbrokers, Messrs. Ellis & Co., the Official Receiver said that liabilities were approximately two millions against assets of half a million. He said that Mr. Bevan, who amassed a fortune between 1914 and 1920, did not keep his partners informed of the firm's financial position, and entered into large commitments in connection with company promotions despite their protests. A trustee was appointed to wind up of the estate.

(The Mr. Bevan above referred to is a director of the City Equitable Insurance Co. A warrant is out for his arrest.)

NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.
SERWAT PASHA FORMS MODERATE
NATIONALIST CABINET.

CAIRO, March 1st.

Serwat Pasha has formed a Cabinet of a moderate Nationalist complexion, including Wassef Smeika as Minister of Communications, Mustapha Fahmy as Minister of Justice, Gafar Wali as Minister of Pious Foundations, Ismail Sikiy as Minister of Finance, and General Sir Ibrahim Fasy as Minister of War.

LORD ALLENBY'S RETURN.

Lord Allenby arrived and received a great reception.

TORPEDOING OF "TUBANIA."
CLAIM AGAINST GERMAN
GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 1st.

In view of the result of the inquiry into the sinking of the *Tubania* during the war, the Royal Dutch Lloyd is claiming ten million guilders from the German Government as compensation.

GERMAN GENERALS.

OLD GENERAL STAFF ASSOCIATION.

BERLIN, March 1st.

The principal war-time generals were present at a dinner which resulted in the creation of an association of members of the old general staff.

APPRECIATION OF WAR
LOAN.

LONDON, March 1st.

In the street market the 5 per cent War Loan jumped half a point to 99½, due to the impending issue of 44 per cent Treasury Bonds at the price of 99.

THE DAVIS CUP.

NEW YORK, March 2nd.

Australasia has challenged for the Davis Cup.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. WELLINGTON KOO LEAVES
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2nd.

Mr. Wellington Koo has left for London.

JAPANESE TRADE MISSION.
IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH
LANGUAGE.

In recognition and appreciation of the assistance which has been extended to them in Great Britain, the members of the Japanese Industrial Mission, entertained at the Savoy Hotel, on January 14th, a large company of gentlemen prominent in official, commercial, and industrial circles and representatives of Japanese firms and of other members of the Japanese community in London.

Dr. Takuma Dan proposed the toast of "Our Guests." As regards the Japanese Industrial Mission, he said, the material advantages which had been gained were overshadowed by the moral advantage. This was entirely due to the personal contact which it had been their privilege to experience—a personal contact which would become a basis for mutual confidence, upon which not only trade and industrial relations would repose solidly, but upon which also national confidence in both countries would rest secure. The Japanese had been generously thanked for their services in the Great War. Britain might rest assured that if another occasion should arise—although they hoped that impossible—they would not be found wanting. (Cheers.) It was unthinkable that they should not be on the same side. (Renewed cheers.)

Dr. Macnamara, in responding, said he was sure the mission would carry back the firm conviction that the greatest boon that had resulted to Great Britain was that employers and employees were more and more accustomed to sit down and hammer out between them matters which, but for such discussion, would give rise to friction. The surest way to remove distrust lay along the lines of frank and full discussion between both. Shaking hands had replaced the policy of shaking fists. (Laughter.) Neither nations nor individuals could afford to spend their energies in the endeavour to "crab" the other.

The toast of "Anglo-Japanese Relations" was proposed by Mr. C. Kadono (of Akura & Co.), who expressed the gratification and honour felt by the Mission at their gracious reception by the King on their arrival a month ago. The Mission had assured the Chamber of Commerce that it was their intention to remedy as far as possible the grievances of British merchants in respect of trade marks piracy. The development of China was of the utmost importance, and the potentialities of that country enormous. Let them agree therefore that they would put out every effort to develop her jointly, not for the sake of their respective trades alone but for the benefit of her population.

On the question of language, he mentioned that Japan was giving instructions in the Roman alphabet and in English in its primary schools, where 8,500,000 children attended. English was taught in the upper forms—elementary no doubt, but this was a very significant indication of the importance of the English language. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was to visit Japan this spring, and it was reported that Tokyo's school children were being trained to sing the British National Anthem in English when His Royal Highness arrived at Tokyo. (Cheers.) He trusted that Japan might become an English-speaking people, and that the relations between the two Empires—commercial, social, and political—might be knitted closer and closer, and that they might serve together for the cause of peace, humanity, and goodwill among the nations. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. Balfour responded, declaring that if the two peoples co-operated they could do a great deal for the peace of the world. Let them work together with that one aim in view. (Cheers.)

THE KINHAN RAILWAY
SWINDLE.

The following interesting letter appears in the *P. and T. Times*:—
"Sir.—In connection with the case of swindling in which a number of foreign firms had been victimised by two employees of the Peking-Hankow Railway, we wish to say that the statements made are not quite in accordance with the facts. According to the investigations made by this Ministry into the case the facts are briefly as follows:—
Sometime ago two of the employees of the Translation Department of the Peking-Hankow Railway went round to different foreign firms trying to obtain commission for certain orders, which they alleged could be placed with them. These two men, however, had no authority to place orders, nor were they the regular channels through which orders for supplies were issued.
The manner in which they proceeded to work was so irregular that several firms, which they approached, refused to have anything to do with them. A number of unsuspecting firms, however, entered into negotiations with these two men; and when certain alleged orders were produced, they paid out the commission demanded to those two men without previously verifying the authenticity of these orders. Neither the railway authorities nor the Ministry of Communications had any knowledge of these transactions while the negotiations were going on between these two men and the different firms, and the frauds could not have been perpetrated had it not been for the negligence of the victimised firms in failing to have their alleged orders verified or confirmed.
It has been shown to the satisfaction of the different firms victimised that the signatures on the alleged orders are obvious forgeries, and they have agreed to cancel their spurious contracts.
Proceedings have been taken by this Ministry against the two swindlers who fled from Peking after they obtained the money the victimised firms. According to a telegram received by this Ministry from the Railway Police, one of them has been arrested in Tientsin, and is being brought back to Peking for trial.
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
Peking, February 20th, 1922."

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF
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SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

YANGTZE VALLEY WAR RUMOURS
SPOILING BUSINESS.

YARN VERY GOOD.

The past week, says the *N. C. Daily News*, found the piece goods dealers all back to work again and eager for business, but, unfortunately, a greater trouble than exchange difficulties, indifferent supplies, unfavourable weather, or any of the usual impediments expected at certain seasons has come along. This is the war cloud in the Yangtze Valley and the uncertainty as to whether, when and where it will break is proving disastrous. Hankow, Changsha and other merchants in the threatened zone who have had previous experience of looting naturally do not care to hold large stocks if there is a possibility of fighting, and prefer for the time being to do a hand-to-mouth business. The yarn market is said to be very good and cotton steady. The business exporters had been hoping for a drop in exchange which has not yet materialised, but there has been more inquiry and the situation is reported to be a little better than it has been lately.

PIECE GOODS.

Excepting the fright of the up-country merchants, there has not been much change in the piece goods market from last week, though there was a more general inquiry. Stocks both here and in the interior are exceedingly light. A report was received that Manchester is stocking a little, but whether it will keep so is a great question. Most of the heavy purchases made before China New Year have already disappeared.

CROSS CURRENTS IN PEKING.
CHANG TSO-LIN'S WITHDRAWAL
FROM CHIHILI.

Reuter's correspondent in Peking writes:—

Apparently as a sequel to the recent intimation that all Fengtien troops were shortly to be withdrawn from Chihili, it was decided at a staff conference under Colonel Chang Tien-sheng at the Nanyuan headquarters yesterday that the families of all members of the staff must be ordered to leave for Mukden at once. The majority of these families accordingly left yesterday and it is stated that the Second Brigade itself is preparing to depart at any moment.

A message from Tientsin states further that similar preparations are being made by the headquarters of the Mukden force at Chumliangcheng.

As to the significance of the proposed withdrawal various theories are advanced, one of them being that it does not indicate any relinquishment by General Chang Tso-lin of his hold over the Central Government, as he is believed to be relying on a circle of allies to the south of the capital to maintain strategic command over the capital. In this connection it is pointed out that General Chang's forces at present stationing around Peking are probably not strong enough to hold it against any serious attack from the South, while the President controls a preponderance of the troops within a hundred miles of the city. General Chang's army being second in strength within that area and General Wu Pei-fu's third. Under these circumstances, and in view of the recent political activity of the Fengtien party among the provinces, it is not thought that the head of that party had committed himself to any material sacrifice in proposing to leave the immediate control of this province to Chihili troops.

At the same time, public curiosity regarding the visit of General Tuan Chih-jui has not been allayed with the explanation given that General Tuan merely desired relief from the atmosphere of political intrigue which pervades Peking. The opinion is volunteered that if a fusion of the principal military cliques throughout China is being attempted, General Tuan would be a very suitable candidate for the post of leadership.

General Wang Chen-ping, General Wu Pei-fu's emissary to Mukden, returned here yesterday and leaves for Paoingfu to-day. It is stated that his mission has been very successful. General Wang was welcomed by the Mukden troops stationed outside Shanhaikwan and reviewed them. General Chang Ching-huei is to leave Mukden shortly.

JAPAN LEAVING
SHANGTUNG.CHINESE REQUESTED TO SUPPLY
RAILWAY GUARDS.

The Japanese Minister called on the Acting Premier, Dr. Yen, on February 20th, and communicated to him the intention of the Japanese Government to withdraw the Japanese guards on the Shantung railway as soon as possible without waiting for the ratification of the Shantung Agreement at Washington. It is stated that with that object in view, the Japanese are now making every preparation for the withdrawal of the troops along the line. The Japanese Minister, therefore, asked the Chinese Government to get either police or soldiery ready to replace the Japanese railway guards.

He also pointed out the statement made by the Chinese delegates at Washington that the Chinese Government would take full responsibility for the protection of the railway itself as well as for foreign lives and property and that in case a proper police force should not be organized in due time a military force would be used as guards as a temporary measure but that such a military force should be organized with selected and well-disciplined soldiers. Mr. Ohata stated that the Japanese Government trusted that the above statement made by the Chinese delegates at Washington was fully shared and endorsed by the Chinese Government and that the Japanese Government would entirely depend upon that statement in carrying out the withdrawal of the Japanese railway guards.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

YANGTZE VALLEY WAR RUMOURS
SPOILING BUSINESS.

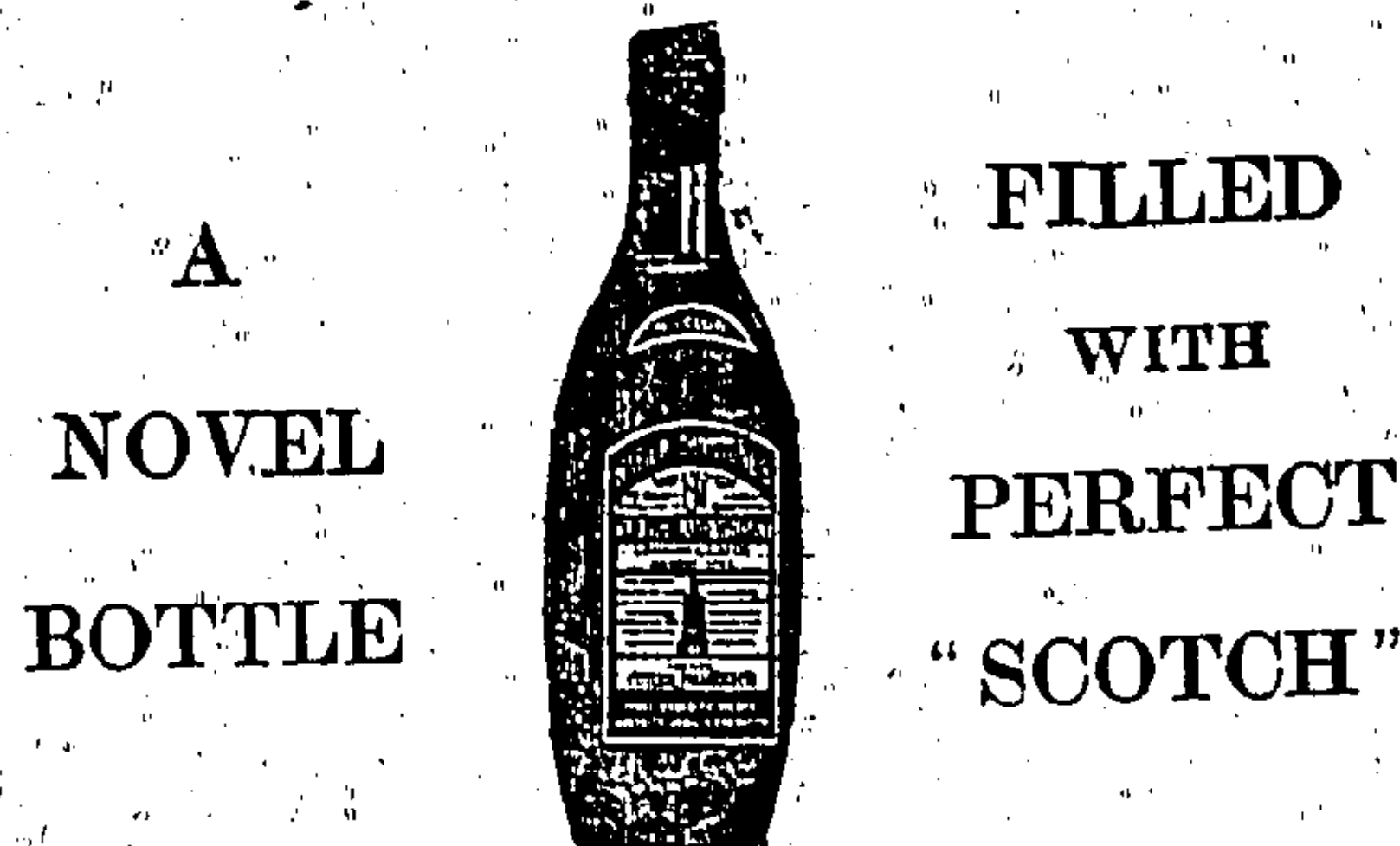
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"ON HOLY GROUND."

PRIMATE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.
WORLD-WILL FOR PEACE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his New Year message, which was published in the January issue of the *Canterbury Diocesan Gazette*, writes:-

"What is the import of a New Year-of a New Year's Day? It may be a mere milestone, adopted for convenience to measure or record in orderly sequence the things that happen. Or it may be very much more. It may concentrate thought upon what is taking place just then in the world of men, and may stand out afterwards as marking in its ordered place the beginning of some great step onward in human history, or in the trust divinely laid upon the peoples of the earth."

Such changes may come, as comes the dawn, with gradual and silent tread. But now and then in the centuries a sudden inrush of new light, of new purpose, of new power has swept with incalculable import across the common life of men. Such juncture-hours are solemn beyond all words. I believe that we are standing thus "on holy ground" to-day."

It is perilous to speak glibly of "unexampled opportunities" and "new beginnings." To avoid disillusionment we need a foundation upon which to build afresh. There is promise of this now. Hence the solemnity and wonder of 1922. We need three things—a world-will for peace, righteousness and liberty; a world-field wherein that will can work; a people a people equipped for the endeavour. By the grace of God these things—in some degree at least—are ours now as they never were before."

GENEVA AND WASHINGTON.

1.—A world-will, daily gathering strength. What else has Geneva, what else has Washington taught us in 1921? First, that 31 nations have through their accredited spokesmen in the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, translated into practical policy what was regarded five years ago as the mere fantasy of dreamers. Next, that at Washington solid statistics have given basis for definite international proposals and acceptances by the very statesmen who would be answerable to their peoples and to history for seeing these promises fulfilled. These things are facts in the world-will for peace."

2.—Is the world-field such that these hopes might be indeed fulfilled? That question is still less susceptible of any adequate answer here. But it is beyond doubt true that the field is cleared as it never was before."

At once springs forward the darker vision of the warrings which are still unhealed, the dire sufferings of the vast famine areas, the mysteries of Indian unrest, and nearest to the heart and prayers of us all, distracted Ireland, incalculable always in her contradictions of rights and wrongs and hopes and fears and failures: Ireland with her feet set at last, as we would fain hope and believe, upon the pathway of peace. What of the vast range, the bewildering perplexities of economic unsettlement, and the tragic burden of unemployment weighing upon thousands of homes here and overseas? The very stating of these questions brings home to us not only the immensity of the world-field, but its oneness. Increasingly is the truth made clear that the world is one, and that the troubles of one nation are the troubles of all."

Is it a mockery, with these tempestuous things before us, to look with bright and hopeful eyes upon 1922? No, I think not."

THE BROTHERSHOOD OF MAN.
3.—For what of the third need, a people equipped for the endeavour? I rest my hope in part at least upon the equipment God has given to the men and women of to-day for going bravely expectantly forward into the New Year that has dawned. That new equipment is in part the outcome of the war; in part it has been in preparation for, say, a hundred years. The average Englishman of 1922 has now, on the strength of war memories and knowledge, an outlook on and an interest in things overseas, which even 20 years ago he wholly lacked. He is equipped for caring about the world's larger life, and begins to feel his qualifications for bearing a responsible part in the new, the invigorating trust."

The science of the last few generations has been furnishing us with sounder knowledge of the facts of human life past and present, and with opportunities of making the knowledge effective for the furtherance of what is God's clear purpose for the brotherhood of man. These are gifts from God, to be used for Him in the new fellowship of life which is open to us all. We are learning to know better what Christian fellowship can mean. Response, still tentative, comes in from every side to the "Appeal to All Christian People" which the Assembled Bishops put forth last year. New paths lie open to the feet of women in His service; new meanings are forthcoming in our daily prayer. Without that daily prayer these things would all be in vain. Enumerate, if you will, our gains in intellectual armament in social advance, in personal zeal, but the work, after all, is His, not ours. "Except the Lord build the house, their labour is in vain; but the Lord build it, He will stand." Show Thou us the way that we should walk in for we lift up our souls unto Thee."

With head erect and hearts aflame we feel the spell and hear the summons of what is in truth a renaissance in the lives of men, and we believe that in so doing we are answering to a call from God. If that be so, can this New Year's Day have other than a solemn and uplifting message to every one of us? "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

The annual report to the stockholders of Montgomery Ward & Co. shows the net earnings of the concern for 1921, were \$2,887,393 (gold).

South Wales coal exports are now (December) up to 80 per cent. of the pre-war quantities.

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MAOKINNON, MAOKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1922.



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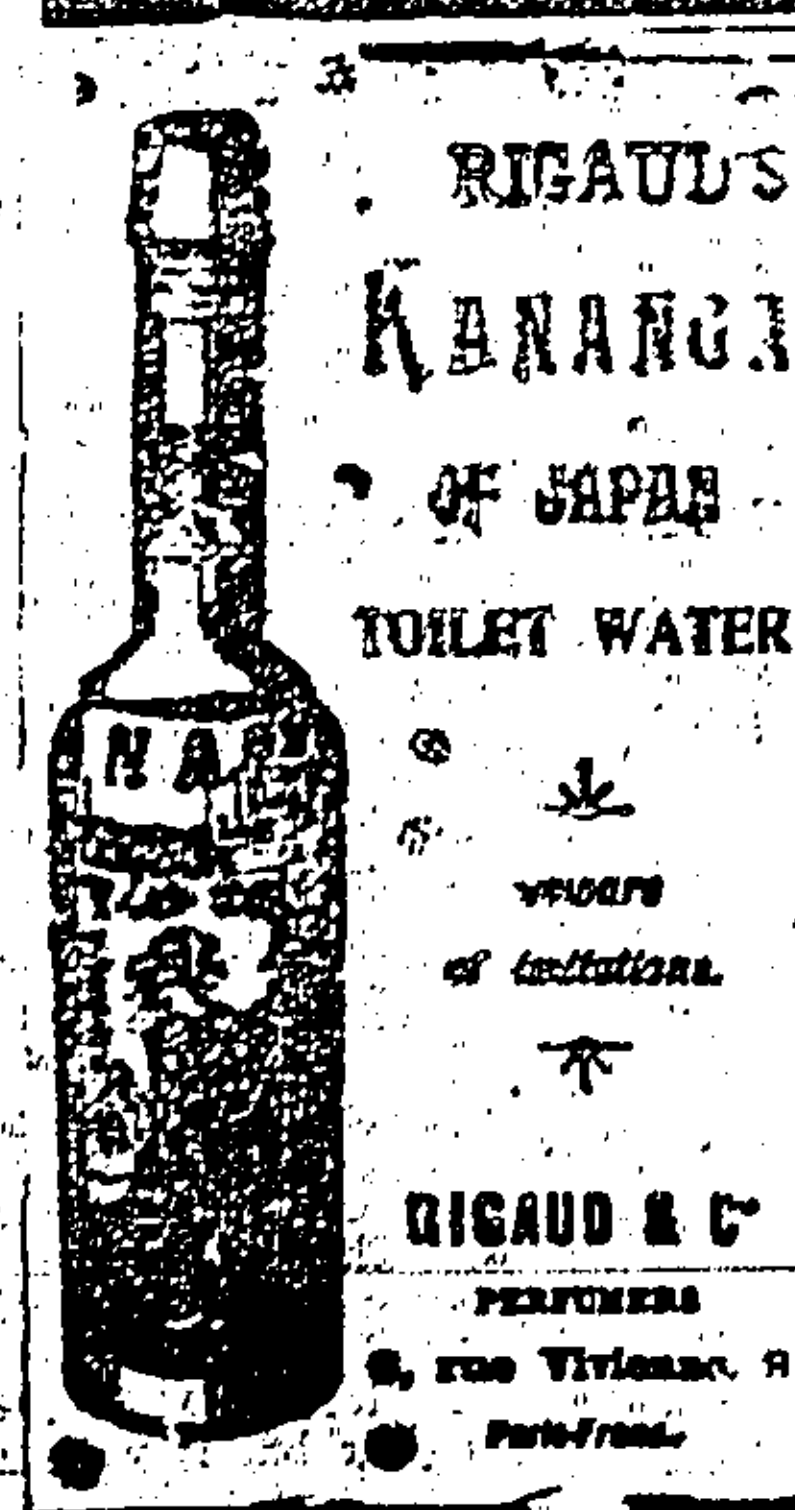
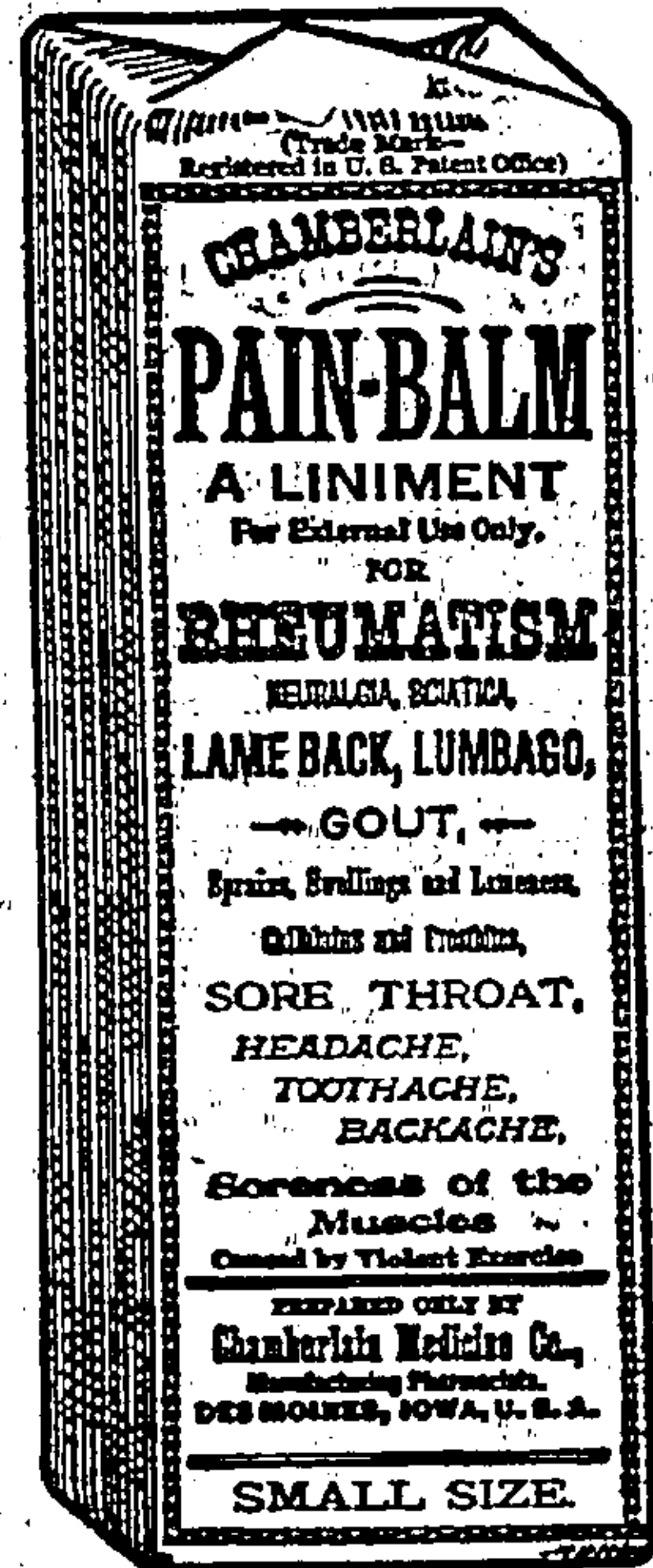
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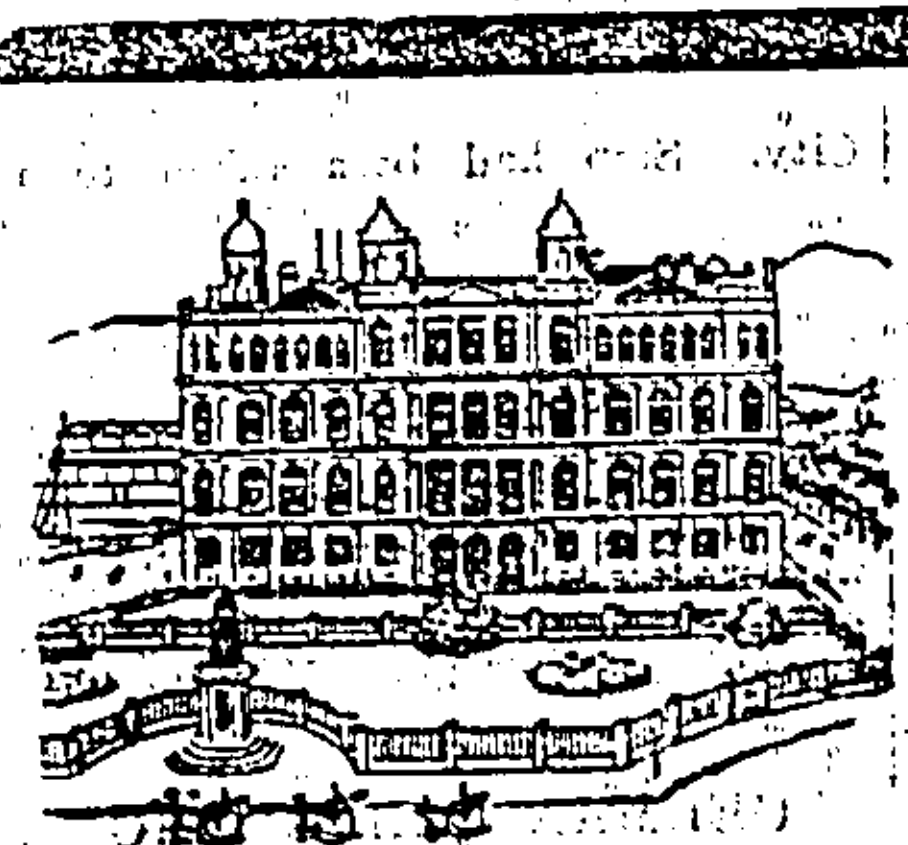
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M/S. "Malaya"	7th May	4th May
M/S. "Java"	15th June	15th June
M/S. "Peru"	15th June	23rd July

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SUWA MARU (calling Manila) ... Friday, 7th Apr., at 11 a.m.
 (To be transhipped at Kobe into SHIDZUKA MARU)
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM
LYONS MARU ... Saturday, 4th Mar.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
TAJIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Mar.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Apr., at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.
MAYABASHI MARU ... End of Mar.
NEW YORK via Suez.
BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE
KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
MORIOKA MARU ... Friday, 10th Mar.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
TAKASAKI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Mar.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
LIBSON MARU ... Tuesday, 7th Mar.
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Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"ALDABI"	ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	9th Mar.
"SAPAROE"	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	1st Apr.
"ROTTI"	ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th May

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LABOUR AND TRADE.

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MR. CLYNES'S TALK TO "BUSINESS
MEN."

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, was the guest at luncheon on January 24th of the Imperial Commercial Association at Cannon-street Hotel, when he spoke on the question of "Labour and Trade," and made reference to the principles, on which the Labour Party in the House of Commons was likely to frame its future policy in relation to commerce.

Sir John P. Hewett, vice-chairman of the association (who presided), said we were passing through a period of great trial, but there was no reason why we should be short of hope. Unity and co-operation should be their watchwords, and Mr. Clynes would be able to show them how the community could adopt a united front in the emergency which now faced it.

Mr. Clynes, who was warmly received, said he was going to say what he conceived to be true. As chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, he would like to make it plain that that party was often subject to misunderstanding because of industrial and trade disputes for which it was in no way to blame. The party, therefore, as a political body, should not incur the censure which fell upon it for the industrial quarrels which it could not help, and which, usually, it did its best to compose. It would be the purpose of Labour, if in power, in its political and Parliamentary work, to aim at making impossible the industrial conflicts, which often in the greatest waste and loss, and incidentally inflicted upon the consuming public damage which never could be repaired. They had heard much in the last year or two of the action of particular trade unions. It was difficult for bodies of trade unionists to resist those temptations to which human nature commonly surrendered.

There were some rules of trade unionists which were old-fashioned; but trade union rules and customs were not singular to organizations of workmen. In the higher trades and professions there were regulations to safeguard personal interests as rigid as ever a trade union adopted. Some trade union rules might be considered to operate even to the detriment of workmen, and, personally, he believed some of them did, but this was largely due to the fact that such rules sprang from the absence of any co-operation or mutual consideration of joint interests. Trade unions were put under legal restraints in their early growth, and were suppressed by employers as improper organizations in revolt against conditions which people claimed the right to determine.

Trade unions should have been allowed freedom to grow up as part of a necessary industrial organization. No wonder that so many rules were framed in the narrow terms of self-defence and a fear lest either employers or the development of trade should rob workmen of what were thought to be their individual interests. Rules, however, should be broadened to meet more modern conditions and adapted to present-day systems of production and business. They could not remain rooted in the past and at the same time fulfill the requirements of masses of men who had to earn their living under conditions widely different from previous years.

ATTITUDE TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

A great deal of nonsense was talked about the designs of Labour upon private enterprise. It was not Labour that had imposed upon it a tax of 6s. in the pound, rising in some cases to double that amount. Private enterprise had to carry a heavy load of rates, payments, and interests, and none of these could be worse under any condition of Labour authority. Labour would be as considerate as any other Government in composing claims as they arose between public well-being and private gain. If liberty could be preserved only by restraints Labour would preserve a high degree of freedom, if only because it was committed to serve the public interest. If railways and waterways, for instance, were national property, they could scarcely be subject to more legal control or departmental regulation than they now were.

Labour was not a detached section of the country; it came near being the country itself. The Labour Party had been in existence but 30 years, and it had grown to be the second largest party in the House of Commons and, he thought, in the country. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen had told them that the danger to London, and through London to the whole country, was the so-called Labour Party, composed of so-called revolutionary Socialists. They were accustomed, in the ordinary conditions of party warfare, to keep a number of scarecrows; but if such a scarecrow as this had to be planted in the field of politics so as to frighten the timid, perhaps it was appropriate that it should be planted by the Minister for Agriculture. (Laughter.) The truth of all this talk about revolutionary Socialism was this—the extremist diminished in his influence, in number and power, in the degree that he reached a stage of responsibility.

Every party had its extremists. The Conservatives had their "die-hards" (Laughter.) In every organization the man who came to ginger it up was usually welcomed on the common understanding that if he could not do any good, at least he could not do any harm. (Laughter.) The Labour Party had extremists, but, in the main, the personnel of the party, its platform, its principles, the programme authoritatively put forward, did not at all to the doctrine of those who would have us adopt the Soviet system or

any other system totally unsuited to the conditions which had evolved in this country. Labour saw that the prosperity of the country rested on an ever-increasing volume of overseas trade. The war had not altered the fact that British trade was dependent on overseas activity, and whatever might help to a revival, success would be denied them unless good wages, high production, and greater efficiency would enable us to place commodities on the markets at prices within the means of other people to buy them, and at rates which could effectively compete against the skill and organization of other producers in other industrial countries.

Wages in the last few months had been seriously reduced, but reduced wages would not avail to enable employers to meet their difficulties. Employers must discover and apply other means as well to make their success certain. But so far as the worker had to choose between less pay and greater output he could best promote his own interests by high production, which would tend to increase his chances of employment and raise the purchasing value of the wages which he earned. (Cheers.) There was a great deal of innocent misunderstanding in the minds of workmen owing to a lack of knowledge of the elementary facts of political economy. In the recent manifesto of the joint Labour bodies it was expressly stated that it was in the interests of the whole community that production should be increased and its costs reduced. Merely to reduce wages gave no guarantee of lessened prices.

WORKERS' MISTAKE.

The mistake on the workers' side was to assume that there was some sort of mysterious reservoir of wealth into which they could thrust their hands and bring forward any wage which man might desire. The truth was that the volume of national production was the level of the wages a man could receive for his labour. Workmen had not suffered from over-production. They had suffered from under-consumption. They had suffered from the inability of other people to buy. (Cheers.)

The complexity of our commercial network and the world-wide character of the process of distribution called for the service of large numbers of men sometimes considered to be wasteful and interfering—the middle men. Very few of this class of commercial men were altogether wasteful in industry. Most of them were indispensable to trade expansion. They extended, initiated, and stimulated business, and supplied a variety of service without which trade often would decline.

Workmen could not be persuaded, continued Mr. Clynes, to make great effort for more production if they feared that thereby they would the sooner be out of a job. The men who maintained industry when they were at work should be substantially helped by industry when they were out of a job. If that were not a doctrine acceptable to the commercial mind, it was an inseparable part of the working-class mind, and it was a doctrine which would have to be considered in any future policy in relation to the treatment of the unemployed in Great Britain. (Cheers.)

Business men should no longer fear collectively to exert their influence upon foreign policy and the direction of political doctrine in this country. Doctrine and policy determined trade in these days more than ever before. Political rivalries could well be the cause of trade destruction. Trading interests were world-wide, and international friendships could go far to sustain business success. Foreign relations must improve if trade was to be saved, and agreement must be the foundation of these relations. The commercial men of Britain must now give a lead to parties in the State if trade was to be rescued from a distracted position.

Business men had sometimes associated themselves with the idea of a business Government, but they had done little to influence either national or international policy on lines to ensure business prosperity. It was not enough for business men to be asked to be let alone. If legislative limits were not fixed human and personal needs would tend to fix limits quite as rigid as the law had ever done. There was room for every class if each class would honestly and fairly do its share in seeking the common national welfare. Labour said to-day: "Having our country as well as yours." Having said that, it was their duty to join with every class actively serving the national well-being. It was the duty of Labour to pursue a policy so as to give to every man, working with his brains as well as with his hands, his fair and full share of the rewards of his services. He was certain that those rewards would come in full measure just in the degree that there was great and not less close co-operation and agreement among all sections for the common advance of the country, which they were all anxious to see far better than it was at the present time. (Cheers.)

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MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Tuesday, 7th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "WAISHING" ... Tuesday, 7th March, 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOKSANG" ... Tuesday, 7th March, Noon.
SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Tuesday, 7th March, 3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "FOOKSANG" ... Tuesday, 7th March, 3 P.M.
CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits, Hongkong, and Shanghai, occasionally calling at Shanghai and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai and Hongkong to Japan. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.
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HOMEWARDS.		
Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENADE"	10th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.
M.V. "GLENAMOIY."	24th Mar.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.
M.V. "GLENBARRA"	2nd Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	18th Apr.	do.

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S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 26th April do.

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S.S. "KABINGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Mar.
S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Apr.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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"KEIYA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,028	29th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,700	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	6,860	12th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,967	26th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"FLASSY"	7,248	10th May	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	13th May	Singapore Colombo Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KEIYER"	9,100	7th June	do.
"SUDAN"	6,700	19th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,418	31st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
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TATTO MARU	8,000	29th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
SEISHA MARU	8,000	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
TENYO MARU	8,000	12th Apr.	do.
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